

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 10.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, JANUARY 19, 1861.

NO. 86.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by
A. G. HODGES & COMPANY,
AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

The Weekly Commonwealth, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.
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He invites those who wish to get their likenesses taken, to call and see specimens of his work. Satisfaction will be given or no charge made.

April 13, 1860-wdwtw. Yeoman copy.

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Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.

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Will practice law in copartnership in all the Courts holden in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

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Office at his residence on Main street.

May 27, 1859.

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(July 13, 1860-by.)

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If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved, or your Head Shampooed, go to

H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

Feb. 8, 1860.

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OYSTERS.

WE will keep during the season Mr. W. C. Galt's celebrated Pearl Oysters, by the can and half can.

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August 8-tf

Frankfort Ky.

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EXCELSIOR FLUID INKS.

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Carminc. of brilliant hue.

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1st. Intense black color, (at first of a greenish blue.)

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KEENON & CRUTCHER are the Agents of the Manufacturer in Frankfort, and will supply Retailers at manufacturer's wholesale prices with the addition of carriage.

Dec. 14, 1859-ly.

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OLD LONDON DOCK

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GIN AS A REMEDIAL AGENT.

THIS delicious tonic stimulant, especially designed for the use of the Medical Profession and the Family, having surpassed the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Gordian," "Medicated," "Schmapps," etc., is now indorsed by all of the prominent physicians, chemists, and connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD and PURE GIN. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all druggists, grocers, etc.

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Our long experience and familiarity with the requirements of Druggists, and our superior business facilities, enable us to furnish them with choice Liquors for medicinal and family use.

nov23 wdwtw.

L. WEITZEL,

Wholesale and Retail Confectioner,

HAS just received and opened, at his Establishment on St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Kentucky, where he will manufacture and keep on hand all varieties of Fine Cakes, Preserved Fruits, Pies, Candies, Candy Toys—in short, everything that properly belongs to a first class Confectionery Establishment. He pledges himself that every article manufactured by him shall be of the very best quality.

Families can be furnished, either for weddings or parties, with every variety of cake for such occasions, upon the shortest notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

He will also keep the very best of all kinds of Wine which he will sell by the bottle or by the dozen bottles.

He will also supply those who may wish to purchase at wholesale, every article manufactured by him, on as reasonable terms as the same article of like quality can be purchased at Louisville or Cincinnati.

He asks a fair trial, and he feels assured that he can and will render universal satisfaction.

Frankfort, Dec. 28, 1859.

LOOK AT THIS!

M. L. PIERSON,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

CHOICE CONFECTIONERIES,

St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky.,

(At the old stand of T. P. Person.)

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage I have received since the above establishment was opened, I have to say that no exertion on my part shall be wanting to supply the increasing demand for Cakes, Candies, Pyramids, Ice Cream, &c., on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

I am also agent for Clark's Revolving

Looper Sewing Machine—one of the best and cheapest machines now in use. Price \$38; Heine-mer \$5 extra.

ICE! ICE! ICE! The greatest accommodation yet—can be had at my Confectionery at any time from 5 o'clock A. M. until 9 o'clock P. M.

March 21, 1860. M. L. PIERSON.

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ARCH BRIDGES

AND CORRUGATED IRON ROOFS.

(ARCHED AND FLAT.)

ARE cheap as wood, and our manufacture is capable of supply and demand. Current iron sheets constantly on hand of all sizes, painted and ready for shipment, with full instructions for applying them.

Leave orders at No. 66 West Third Street, Cincinnati.

April 2, 1860-by.

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AND

FURNISHING GOODS AT AUCTION.

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Jos. TATLOP, Antr. S. WEILER, Prop'r.

nov2 wdwtw.

WALL PAPER AND POCKET CUTLERY.

New supplies just received.

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The enterprising

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CHESTNUT GROVE

WHISKY

(The Purest Medical Agent ever known) has furnished the community a stimulant Pure, of which it is difficult to overstate the medicinal qualities, and at the same time a mild, delicious beverage. It is

consulted to do away with the vile dragged stuff that is palmed off on the community, and which is injurious to body and mind. In addition to the scientific honesty, he has received a Diploma from the State Agricultural Society, and additional testimony from Dr. Jackson, of Boston, who testifies under oath to its absolute purity.

CERTIFICATE.

Philadelphia, Sept. 9th, 1853.

We have carefully tested the sample of Chestnut Grove Whisky which you sent us, and find that it contains none of the Poisonous Substances known as Fust Oil, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskeys in general use.

DOOTH, GRIFFIN & CAMAC,

Analyst & Chemist.

New York, Sept. 8, 1859.

I have analyzed a sample of Chestnut Grove Whisky, received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia, and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely free from poisonous or deleterious substances. It is an unusually pure and fine flavored quality of whisky.

JAS. R. CHILTON, Analyst & Chemist.

Boston, March 7, 1859.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of Chestnut Grove Whisky, which proves to be free from the heavy Fust Oil, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this Whisky is derived from the Grain used in manufacturing it. Respectfully,

A. A. HAYS, M. D., 400 Arch St.,

No. 15, Doylton Street.

For Sale by C. WHARTON, Jr.,

Sole Agent, 1 Agent,

No. 116 Walnut street, Philadelphia

nov23 wdwtw.

Kentucky Central Railroad!

THE only direct route from Frankfort to New York, Baltimore, and all other Eastern Cities and Towns. Daily the most comfortable and reliable route for passengers going South, West, or North.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS.

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And with the 6:00 P. M. Train, via the Indianapolis and Cincinnati, and Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton, for Chicago, St. Paul, Detroit, Galena, Springfield, Toledo, Milwaukee, Lafayette, Birmingham, and all other Northwestern Cities and Towns.

But one change of cars from Lexington and Nashville, and from Louisville and Cincinnati, and from St. Louis and Chicago, and from St. Paul and Detroit, and from Galena and Springfield, and from Lafayette, Birmingham, and all other Northwestern Cities and Towns.

Leave Frankfort daily (Sundays excepted), at 3:00 A. M., and 11:45 A. M., and 1:00 P. M., and 3:00 P. M., and 5:00 P. M., and arrive at Cincinnati at 10:35 A. M., and 4:55 P. M.

The High Ticket is now being sold at the Kentucky Stage Office in Danville, Harrodsburg, Bryansville, Lexington, Winchester, Mt. Sterling, and Richmond, and at the Office of the Kentucky Central Railroad in Nicholasville, Lexington, Paris, and Covington.

May 2, 1860-tf. C. A. WITHERS, Sup't.

NEW ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD.

Short Line Route to the North & West.

THROUGH TO CHICAGO IN 15 HOURS.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

1861.

Gentlemen of the Senate and

House of Representatives:

When in March last the Legislature adjourned, and with kind remembrance of the winter's association you returned to your respective homes, I did not apprehend that alarming complication of our federative system which has rendered imperative upon me your convocation in extraordinary session. The Republic seemed then launched upon a career of limitless national prosperity, while its citizens enjoyed an aggregate of domestic and social happiness unequalled in the condition of any other people. Covering twenty-three degrees of latitude, and sixty degrees of longitude, our territory was nearly equal to that of all Europe, and embraced a soil of unsurpassed fertility, adapted by every pleasing variety of climate to all the products of the earth. Our commerce, sustained by an extended system of internal improvements reaching, through the media of turnpikes, railroads, canals, rivers and inland seas, to the very heart of every section of the country, and finding its outlets upon the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and upon the Gulf of Mexico, may be said to have commanded the markets of the world. The keels of our steamers plowed every ocean, and the seas and navigable streams of the most remote regions were whitened by the sails of our merchant vessels. Our people, numbering thirty millions of freemen of all nations and races, and realizing as the fruits of their industry, \$2,000,000,000 in annual productions; by their great and thriving cities; by their magnificent churches, schools, houses, colleges and charitable institutions; by their progress in agriculture and manufactures; by their advance in the arts and sciences, gave unmistakable evidence of a degree of internal prosperity not reached by the same number of people under any other form of government. In view of these great blessings and encouraging signs, the glorious results of less than a century's growth of the Republic, I had fondly hoped the Union of the States would be perpetual, and did not doubt that the next cycle of fifty years would more than realize the poet's wildest dream.

With a heavy heart I turn to contemplate the present condition of our once happy country. At the very time when every industrial pursuit was yielding its highest remuneration, we have witnessed a stagnation in trade. The earth has responded with an abundant harvest to the enlightened cultivation of the agriculturists; but while the crop awaits transportation to market, commerce is paralyzed, and the laws of exchange are disordered. The business of the country was never in a more healthy condition, nor our people in a more happy and prosperous; yet credit is destroyed, confidence lost, and financial ruin imminent. These phenomena can only find their explanation in the troubled condition of our political affairs. We, the people of the United States, are no longer one people, united and friendly. The ties of fraternal love and concord, which once bound us together, are sundered. Though the Union of the States may, by the abstract reasoning of a class, be construed still to exist, it is really and practically, to an extent, at least, impaired. The confederacy is rapidly resolving into its original integral parts, and its late loyal members are intent upon contracting wholly new relations. Reluctant as we may be to realize the dread calamity, the great fact of Revolution stares us in the face, demands recognition, and will not be theorized away. Nor is the worst yet told. We are not yet encouraged to hope that this revolution will be bloodless. A collision of arms has even now occurred between the Federal Government and the authorities of a late member of the Union, and the issue threatens to involve the whole country in fratricidal war. It is under these circumstances of peculiar gloom that you have been summoned. To your trust must now be committed, in great measure, the destinies of our beloved State, and upon you devolves the solemn responsibility of so wielding the accorded influence of Kentucky in this momentous crisis, as shall conserve the honor and happiness of our people and promote the good of all. I can only beseech you, by all you hold dear in this sad hour of our country's peril, to cast aside old party affiliations, and, looking facts full in the face as they actually exist, to address yourselves earnestly to the great work before you.

Our present unfortunate political complications are the legitimate outcome of underlying causes against which all the great conservative statesmen of the age have solemnly warned their countrymen. A political organization based upon the one idea of hostility to the institution of African slavery, and embodying as one of its material elements of strength, an intolerant sectional fanaticism, has been for years steadily gathering power in the non-slaveholding States, and has at last exhibited national ascendancy in the election of Abraham Lincoln, its faithful exponent, to the Presidency of the United States. It is true that triumph was reached through all the forms of law, but it was effected by the agency of purely sectional votes, and rests upon sectional animosity. By virtue of that election, the Federal Government will be committed to the control of the Republican party, and administered upon a platform of principles destructive to our rightful equality as States and citizens, and fatal to the stability and security of our whole social organization.

Receiving the verdict pronounced on the 6th of November last as the deliberate expression of the sentiments of the citizens of the North, and as indicative of the settled purpose of the dominant party to administer the Government detrimentally to their vital interests, the people of several southern States, immediately upon its announcement, initiated movements looking to the speedy severance of their relations with the other States, and with the Federal Government. These movements progressed with startling rapidity, and were sustained by such unanimity of feeling in the several States as rendered all resistance idle and useless. Meantime patriotic efforts have not been wanting to effect an adjustment of the difficulties and restore the former friendly relation of the States; but I regret to say, to this hour with little hope of success.

My humble endeavors have been earnestly addressed to the work of bringing about a convention of the slaveholding States, believing that their united voice in demanding just and reasonable guarantees against the future invasion of their constitutional rights by the dominant power would achieve the object and reunite the States. Had such a movement been early initiated in the border States, I am assured it would have been favorably responded to by the whole South, in which event I firmly believe our embarrassments would be thus have presented fair prospect of adjustment. But the proposition

met with limited favor here, was violently assailed, and time passed. It is now too late. The revolution has progressed beyond that point.

Soon after the election of Mr. Lincoln, in order to place Kentucky, as far as I could, in her true position, and in answer to continued inquiries for my views, I addressed a letter to the editor of the Kentucky Yeoman, which is herewith transmitted to you as embodying a more elaborate expression of my opinions.

On the 9th of December last, believing there was still a hope of bringing about united action on the part of the slaveholding States, I addressed a letter to the Governors of the southern States, urging a conference with a view to an adjustment on the basis therein presented. That paper is herewith submitted to your consideration.

On the 27th of December the Hon. S. F. Hale, a commissioner from the State of Alabama, called upon me at the seat of Government and communicated to me in writing the purpose of his commission. I responded in writing, again urging the importance of conference by the slaveholding States, and still clinging to the hope that such action would elicit a patriotic response from the northern people, if not from the Representative men of that section. That correspondence is also now transmitted to you.

A commissioner from the State of Mississippi, Hon. Mr. Fennerstone, also called upon me in December, on a similar mission. I gave him verbally the same response.

In Congress the efforts of the friends of the Union have not been more successful. Various propositions for adjustment have been made, and measures without number submitted to the Republican members for their approval, as alternatives of a disruption of the Government. But a radical difference of principle was found to be an insurmountable obstacle to every proposed scheme. The recognition by the government of property in slaves, its inviolability in the States, and protection in the territories, constituted the basis of the demands of the South. The Republicans maintain towards this principle an unyielding opposition. And herein lies the great impediment to all compromise. Parties resting upon principles so directly antagonistic cannot, without material concession, unite upon any measure involving the subject of difference.

Among other propositions of compromise offered, I beg to call your attention to the constitutional amendments proposed by our own distinguished Senator, the Hon. John J. Crittenden, and ask for them an expression of your approbation. While they do not secure to the slave States the full measure of their constitutional equality, I should be willing, in view of their practical value, to accept them rather than dissolution. Certainly these guarantees, asked by the resolutions of Mr. Crittenden, are the least security the South can with safety accept; and their distinguished author estimated aright the sentiment of our people when he expressed the opinion that Kentucky would not be content with less. But I regret to say that even these fair, just, and moderate demands have been sternly rejected by the dominant party. Inseparable to the direful calamity impending over us, crazed by power or blinded by fanaticism, the representative men of the Republican party, leaders whose words control the opinions of millions of misguided disciples, voted in a body against every proposition embodied in the amendments moved by Mr. Crittenden. They have gone even further. They announce in the halls of Congress and through the press, in public places and in private circles, that they have no compromise to make, no concession to offer, and no assurances to give other than that the Federal Government will be administered by Mr. Lincoln in accordance with the principles of the Republican (Chicago) platform.

Thus firm in position, obstinate in spirit, and sudden in temper, the Republicans have thwarted every scheme devised to restrain the seceding States. Instead of retarding, their unswerving efforts at adjustment have rather precipitated disunion. The secession feeling has gathered strength every day, extended throughout the cotton and sugar-growing States, and is now encroaching upon those nearer the confines of the non-slaveholding sections. On the 20th of December, South Carolina, by the unanimous vote of a Convention of Delegates fresh from the people, passed an ordinance of secession, severing her relations with the United States, and resuming her original sovereignty. On the day of January, the State of Mississippi, by a vote of her people approaching unanimity, assumed a like position among the nations of the world. Alabama and Florida, a few days after, announced to the world similar action. Georgia, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas have unmistakably indicated their purpose to assume like independence.

It now seems inevitable, that before your deliberations will probably close, eight States will have withdrawn from the confederacy, and most probably will be in consultation touching the organization of a new Federal Government. It cannot be successfully responded in refutation of this presentation of facts, that the secession ordinances are nullities. I have no disposition at such a time to indulge a discussion touching the abstract questions which might be raised. We have to deal with facts as actually existing, and have no use for hair-splitting theories. I assume, that in a very few days eight States will have declared their sovereign independence, and that, to that extent at least, the Union will have ceased to exist, inasmuch as no power on earth can coerce their unwilling allegiance to the Federal Government. In that contingency, now so imminent, as to be almost a certainty upon which you may safely project your action, what attitude shall Kentucky assume, and by virtue of what authority shall her external relations be hereafter determined?

Kentucky will not submit to the degradation of inequality in the Union. Conscious of the will and ability of her citizens to maintain their honor, their rights, and freedom, she will protect them in the Union or out of it. Kentucky has to this hour borne herself with the dignity, the forbearance, and the moderation becoming her historic character. She has borne much, and will bear much for the cause of the Union. But in my opinion the people of Kentucky will never consent to remain in this confederacy, now abandoned by a large portion of the slaveholding members, with no guarantees of protection from the anti-slavery power now dominant. Kentucky will not and ought not to submit to the principles and policy avowed by the Republican party, but will resist, and resist to the death, if necessary.

But I recall the suggestive inquiry just put. In view of the partial disruption of the Union, the secession of eight or ten States, the establishment of a Southern Confederate Republic, and the administration of this Government upon the principles of the Chicago platform—a condition of our country most likely near at hand—what attitude will Kentucky hold, and by virtue of what authority shall her external relations be determined? Herein are involved issues of momentous consequence to the people. It is of vital importance to our own safety and domestic peace that these questions be solved in accordance with the will of the majority of our people. How have our neighboring States prepared to meet this emergency? Tennessee has, through the action of her Legislature, referred the whole subject to her people, to be passed upon in their sovereign capacity. Virginia and North Carolina are discussing the propriety of a similar course, and will most probably authorize the people, through sovereign conventions, to dispose of questions so deeply and vitally concerning their interests. Missouri seems likely to adopt a similar policy. These States wisely recognize the fact that the country is in a state of revolution, and it seems to me there is an eminent propriety, at such a time, in a direct appeal to the people. The ordinary departments of the Government are vested with no power to conduct the State through such a revolution. Any attempt by either of these departments to change our present external relations, would involve a usurpation of power, and might not command that confidence and secure the unanimity so essential to our internal safety. Thus encompassed by embarrassment, complication, and doubt, assailed by a diversity of counsels, and encountering much variety of opinion, it seems to me that the wisest, as certainly the safest mode of meeting the extraordinary emergency, is to adopt the course pursued by our neighboring States, and refer these great questions to the arbitration of the people, whose happiness and destinies they so directly affect. We should, in this mode, secure unity among ourselves, and attract the cordial loyalty of all our citizens to Kentucky wherever she may cast her lot. I therefore submit to your consideration the propriety of providing for the election of delegates to a convention, to be assembled at an early day to whom shall be referred, for full and final determination, the future Federal and interstate relations of Kentucky.

Meantime I would leave no expedient untried which promises, however faintly, the restoration of fraternal relations between the States, and offers even remote hope of again uniting the members and rescuing the Union from its present peril. We seem to be drifting in a gale upon the rocks of disunion. Let us make one more, one united, one last effort to save the old ship. Although she has never encountered such a tempest, she has weathered many fearful storms. Anchor after anchor has been thrown out to save her, but she still drifts before the swelling waves upon the fearful breakers—hull and cabin and deck are creaking and cracking, and every joint and bolt and timber is strained to its utmost tension. There should be no divided counsel now. Let us throw overboard former jealousies, past party affiliations, passions, and personal ambition. Let us make one more effort to save her all together; and if she is lost, let us cling to the noble wreck, and reconstruct the vessel from the staunch old timbers of the Constitution. There is hope that an adjustment, honorable to all, may be effected through the action of the border slave States, including Tennessee and North Carolina. Their approval of the amendments to the constitution proposed by Senator Crittenden, with security for their future observance, presented to Congress, and to the free States in legislative session, and to the people if practicable, as an ultimatum, may yet secure the guarantees we require, and possibly in the end bring back all the States in one Union. To this last effort a convention of these States is necessary. I would, therefore, recommend to you the adoption of resolutions inviting a conference of these States, and of such others as may choose to co-operate, at Baltimore, for an early day in February. It will then devolve upon you to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to represent Kentucky. The conjoint declaration of these States against coercion might do much to avert impending war. Their united co-operation in any event, would materially promote their future safety and peace.

The relations of the Federal Government with the seceding States have occasioned the most anxious solicitude with those who have at heart the peace and tranquility of the country. I had hoped that when the secession movement or the revolution had assumed its present aspect, when four sovereign States, by the almost unanimous vote of their people, had announced their purpose to close their past federal relations, and likely soon to be joined by four others, there would be found none so mad, none so blind to the dire results, as to advise or countenance the employment of military force in futile resistance to their action. Such a proposition, whether it be called plainly coercion and subjugation, or be disguised under the specious phrases of "enforcing the laws" and "protecting public property," means civil war, and war of the most frightful and abhorrent character. I can but regret the action of the Federal Government in refusing to recognize the fact of secession, and its proposed attempt to maintain the supremacy of its laws within the borders of the seceding States, as a policy more utterly barren of good result, and more certainly fraught with calamity, than any yet taken in the drama. This government would uphold the consent of the governed; its internal strength springs from the voluntary allegiance of the citizens; it is sustained by the common affection, the mutual confidence, and fraternal feelings of the people. It cannot be held together by force, and the attempt so to sustain it will not only fail, and fail in blood, but will destroy the last hope of reconstruction. Kentucky cannot and will not be an indifferent observer of the "force policy." The seceding States have not in their hasty and inconsiderate action our approval; but their cause in our rights, and they have our sympathies. The people of Kentucky will never stand by with arms folded while those States struggling for their constitutional rights and resisting oppression are being subjugated to an anti-slavery government. Thousands of our gallant citizens would fly to the conflict. Moreover, the idea of coercion, when applied to great political communities is revolting to a free people, contrary to the spirit of our institutions, and if successfully prosecuted, would endanger the liberties of the people. I cannot believe that these threats of coercion, nor these denunciations of treason against the people of the South, coming as they do from men who have for years habitually violated the Constitution, elicit any sympathy in the hearts of Kentuckians, no matter what may be their opinions touching the abstract right or present policy of coercion. I trust, therefore, you will at once declare by resolution the unconditional disapprobation of Kentucky of the employment of force in any form against the seceding States.

It becomes my duty to call your attention to another subject, if possible, affecting more nearly the safety of our people, the importance of which is suggested by the political complications hereinbefore presented. I allude to the subject of our State military organization.

I have the gratification to exclaim to you that, under the admirably drawn and well adapted "Militia Law" enacted by you at your regular session in March last, an organization of companies, battalions, and regiments has been effected, than which I can recommend none more reliable and efficient. Copies of this law have been sought for by those having in charge the military organizations of other States, and now it constitutes the basis of the system in more than one State. I was peculiarly fortunate in securing the services of Gen. S. B. Buckner, a native Kentuckian, in the responsible position of Inspector General. He has brought to the position an amount of experience, ability, and patriotic labor, to which I attribute, in a great measure, the present highly encouraging condition of the corps. His report, giving full information on the subject, will be communicated to you, and to your attention is invited. Our people seem thoroughly aroused to the importance of a thorough and effective military corps, sufficient for any and all emergencies. You will readily perceive the necessity of extending them all proper and encouragement.

An appropriation of money for the purpose of more efficiently arming, equipping, uniforming, and providing munitions of war for the corps of volunteer soldiers, now constituting the main defense of our people, will be regarded by you as among your first and most imperative duties. No man can foresee the issue of our present political trouble. It becomes our duty to prepare for the worst, and look carefully to the security and safety of our citizens. But this subject is of such manifest importance as to need no argument from me. I refer to the report of the Inspector General for full information touching the condition of our military defenses at this time, and the further provision needed.

Accompanying the message you have a statement from the Auditor, showing the financial condition of the State on the 15th day of this month. I have caused this exhibit to be made, that you may understand the necessity of providing for a revenue sufficient to meet the extraordinary expenditures likely to become unavoidable.

While I would appreciate your disinclination to permit your attention to be diverted at this time from the grave subjects already presented, by any matters of ordinary legislation, I cannot forego the mention to you of a calamity which, since your last adjournment, has withdrawn from a large number of unfortunate the munificent provision made for them by the State. On the day of last the large building devoted to the care of the insane at Hopkinsville was completely destroyed by fire. Fortunately the calamity was attended with little loss of life, but the inmates were subjected to no small discomfort. The report of the commissioners, giving full information on the subject, will, in a few days, be submitted to you. You will see the necessity of rebuilding the asylum and providing for the comfort and support of the patients. No matter how pressed by the burdens of government, the people of Kentucky will never complain of taxation when levied for the support of the unfortunate insane.

Since your last adjournment, a controversy has arisen between this State and the State of Ohio, touching the rendition of a fugitive from the justice of the laws of Kentucky, escaped into Ohio. The questions arising in the controversy are novel and interesting, and of a character affecting very nearly the rights of our State, and the security of the citizens. The facts will appear from the correspondence between the Governor of Ohio and myself, to which you are referred. On the 23rd of December, at my direction, a petition was filed in the Supreme Court of the United States, praying a mandamus or a rule to show cause, directed to the Governor of Ohio, the argument of which, I am advised, will be heard on the 8th of February. I have employed learned and competent counsel, who will guard well and ably the interests of the State. An appropriation of \$— will be necessary to meet the cost and necessary expenses of the case.

Feeling, in this day of our country's trial and calamity, the necessity of Divine assistance, invoking His aid in shaping your deliberations and heseeking his blessing upon your efforts to save the country, I will take pleasure in co-operating with you in any just measures calculated to bring about this result.

B. MAGOFFIN.

AN INCIDENT AT FORT SUMTER.—One of the Baltimoreans, who recently returned from Fort Sumter, details an impressive incident that took place there on Major Anderson taking possession. It is known that the American flag, brought away from Fort Moultrie, was raised at Sumter, precisely at noon on the 27th ult., but the incidents of that "flag raising" have not been related. It was a scene that will be a memorable reminiscence in the lives of those who witnessed it. A short time before noon Major Anderson assembled the whole of his little force, with the workmen employed on the Fort, around the foot of the flag-staff. The national ensign was attached to the cord, and Major Anderson, holding the end of the lines in his hands, knelt reverently down. The officers, soldiers, and men clustered around, many of them on their knees, all deeply impressed with the solemnity of the scene. The Chaplain made an earnest prayer—such an appeal for support, encouragement, and mercy as one would make who felt that "man's extremity is God's opportunity." As the earnest, solemn words of the speaker ceased, and the men responded Amen, with a fervency that perhaps they had never before experienced, Major Anderson drew the "Star Spangled Banner" up to the top of the staff, the band broke out with the national air of "Hail Columbia," and loud and exultant cheers, repeated again and again, were given by the officers, soldiers, and workmen. "If," said the narrator, "South Carolina had at that moment attacked the Fort, there would have been no hesitation upon the part of any man within it about defending that flag!"—Baltimore American.

[Special Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette.]

LATEST NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.
The entire New York delegation will wait on the President to-morrow, to tender him men and money, if needed, for insuring the peace and dignity of the Union.

The Crittenden resolutions will be considered, and probably passed, by the Senate to-morrow.

It is understood that the South Carolina authorities permit Major Anderson to receive fresh meat and vegetables. Lieutenant Hall has returned to Charleston as bearer of dispatches to Major Anderson.

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The Fire Department of Baltimore, Md., last year cost \$50,752.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

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Senators marked thus (+) were elected in 1857.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

- Mercer—C. S. Abell, Dem.
Caldwell and Lyon—
- Clinton and Cumberland—R. M. Alexander, Opp.
- Hardin—V. P. Armstrong, Opp.
Shelby—Henry Bohannon, Opp.
Christian—Wm. Brown, Dem.
Fayette—R. A. Buckner, Opp.
Bourbon—O. H. Burbridge, Opp.
Garrard—Joshua Burdett, Opp.
Fleming and Rowan—H. B. Burns, Dem.
Madison—C. F. Burnam, Opp.
Kenton—Robt. A. Burton, Jr., Dem.
Kenton—J. G. Carlisle, Dem.
Gallatin—A. B. Chambers, Dem.
Pulaski—Thos. H. Clay, Opp.
Harrison—W. W. Cleary, Dem.
Bracken—F. L. Cleveland, Opp.
Wayne—Shelby Coffey, Jr., Dem.
Calloway—Virgil Coleman, Dem.
Graves—J. W. Cook, Dem.
Laurel and Rockcastle—M. J. Cook, Opp.
Louisville 1st District—Jos. Croxon, Dem.
Bourbon and Breathitt—Wm. Day, Dem.
Fleming and Rowan—H. B. Debyas, Dem.
Hart—John Donan, Dem.
Monroe—Daniel E. Dowling, Opp.
Grant—Alox. Dunlap, Dem.
Kenton—John Ellis, Dem.
Hardin—R. B. English, Dem.
Logan—G. W. Evans, Opp.
Hancock—Eugene A. Faulconer, Dem.
Simpson—John A. Flan, Dem.
Jesse—Wm. Fisher, Opp.
Casey and Russell—McDowell Fogle, Opp.
Mason—Geo. L. Forman, Opp.
Allert—J. Wilson, Dem.
Adair—Nat. Gathier, Jr., Dem.
Owen—R. H. Gale, Dem.
Breckinridge—D. C. Gansaway, Opp.
Jefferson—Samuel L. Geiger, Dem.
Clay and Owsley—Abijah Gilbert, Opp.
Livingston and Marshall—T. L. Gohsen, Dem.
Woodford—J. Kemp Goodloe, Opp.
Taylor—A. F. Gowdy, Dem.
Grayson—Lafayette Green, Dem.
Pulaski—John Griffin, Dem.
Bath—John H. Guggell, Dem.
Bullitt—John O. Harrison, Dem.
Ohio—John Haynes, Dem.
Butler and Edmonson—Jos. Hill, Dem.
Carroll and Trimble—Ben. M. Hill, Dem.
Warren—

- Campbell—Geo. B. Hodge, Dem.
Washington—John B. Hunter, Dem.
Ballard and McCracken—L. D. Husbands, Dem.
Greenup—Wm. C. Ireland, Opp.
Oldham—R. T. Jacob, Dem.
Nelson—Sylvester Johnson, Dem.
Scott—Wm. Johnson, Dem.
Lincoln—G. A. Lackey, Opp.
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Henry—Jas. O. Leach, Dem.
Trigg—Young A. Linn, Dem.
Mason—L. S. Luttrell, Opp.
Henderson—J. B. Lyne, Opp.
Pendleton—Jas. Mann, Dem.
Spencer—Edward Massie, Dem.
Jefferson—David Marshall, Dem.
Union—Hiram McElroy, Dem.
Davies and McLean—Jno. G. McFarland, Dem.
Anderson—Jos. H. D. McKee, Dem.
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Carter—J. T. Ratcliff, Dem.
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Pike, Perry, and Letcher—Jno. M. Rice, Dem.
Meade—W. C. Richardson, Dem.
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Barren—J. W. Ritter, Opp.
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- Nicholas—Nelson Stedd, Dem.
Barren—Ishmael H. Smith, Opp.
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Boyle—Alex. Sneed, Jr., Opp.
Estill—A. B. Silvers, Dem.
Todd—Gobrias Terry, Opp.
Louisville 3d District—Joshua F. Tavis, Opp.
Lewis—Geo. M. Thomas, Opp.
Clarke—Harrison Thomson, Opp.
Whitley—H. S. Tye, Opp.
Crittenden—R. A. Walker, Dem.
Green—D. P. White, Dem.
Montgomery and Powell—John W. White, Opp.
Louisville—Nathaniel Wolfe, Opp.
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BULLY FOR WOODFORD.—See the proceedings of a meeting in Woodford county, which we publish in another column. One hundred and seventy-five Union men against eleven Secessionists, is pretty good for Woodford.

DR. J. H. McLEAN'S

Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier

The Greatest Remedy in the World, and the

MOST DELICIOUS

AND

Delightful

CORDIAL

EVER

TAKEN.

It is strictly a vegetable and vegetable Compound, prepared before taking, cured by the distill-After taking, cured by the distill-After taking, cured by the distill-

lation of Roots, Herbs, and Bark, Yellow Dock, Blood Root, Black Root, Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry Bark, and Dandelion enters into its composition. The entire active remedial principle of each ingredient is thoroughly extracted by my new method of distilling, producing a delicious, exhilarating spirit, and the most infallible remedy for renovating the diseased system, and restoring the sick, suffering and debilitated invalid to health and strength.

McLEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL

Will effectively cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Indigestion, Acidity or Sourness of the Stomach, Bile, Biliousness of Blood, with all the Dull Pains or Stomach, Fullness in the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Choking or Suffocating Feeling when lying down, Dryness or Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Night Sweats, Inward Fevers, Pain in the Small of the Back, Chest or Side, Sudden Flashes of Heat, Depression of Spirit, Frightful Dreams, Languor, Despondency, or any Nervous Disease, Sores or Blisters on the Skin, and Fever and Ague, (or Chills and Fever).

OVER A MILLION OF BOTTLES

Have been sold during the last six months, and in no instance has it failed in giving entire satisfaction. Who, then, will suffer from Weakness or Debility when McLean's Strengthening Cordial will cure you? No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change produced by taking this Cordial in the diseased, debilitated, and shattered nervous system, whether broken down by excess, weak by nature, or impaired by sickness; the relaxed and unstrung organization is restored to its pristine health and vigor.

MARRIED PERSONS,

Or other conscious of inability, from whatever cause, will find McLean's Strengthening Cordial a thorough restorer of the system; and all who may have injured themselves by improper Indulgences, will find in the Cordial a certain and speedy remedy.

To the Ladies!

McLEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL

Is a sovereign and specific cure for Indigestion, Consumption, White or Obstructed or Difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine or Involuntary Discharge thereof, Falling of the Womb, Giddiness, Fainting, and all diseases incident to Females.

THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT.

Suffer no longer. Take it according to Directions. It will stimulate, strengthen, and invigorate you, and cause the bloom of health to mount your cheek again. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction.

FOR CHILDREN.

If your children are sickly, puny, or afflicted, McLean's Cordial will make them healthy, fat and robust. Delay not a moment, try it, and you will be convinced.

IT IS DELICIOUS TO TAKE.

Caution.—Beware of Druggists or dealers who may try to palm upon you some Bitter, or Sarsaparilla trash, which they can buy cheap, by saying it is just as good. Avoid such men. Ask for McLean's Strengthening Cordial, and take nothing else. It is the only remedy that will purify the blood thoroughly, and at the same time strengthen the system.

One tablespoonful taken every morning fasting, is a certain preventive for cholera, chills and fever, yellow fever, or any prevalent disease. It is put up in large bottles. Price only \$1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5.

J. H. McLEAN,

Sole Proprietor of this Cordial.

Also McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment.

Principal Depot on the corner of Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

McLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT.

The Best Liniment in the World.

The only safe and certain cure for Cancers, Piles, Tumors, swellings, and bronchitis or galls, paralysis, neuralgia, weakness of the muscles, chronic or inflammatory rheumatism, stiffness of the joints, contracted muscles, or ligaments, ear-ache or tooth-ache, bruises, sprains, wounds, fresh cuts, ulcers, fever sores, caked breasts, sore nipples, burns, scalds, sore throat, or any inflammation or pain, no difference how severe, or how long the disease may have existed. McLean's Celebrated Liniment is a certain cure.

Thousands of human beings have been saved a life of decrepitude and misery by the use of this invaluable medicine.

Will relieve pain almost instantaneously, and it will cleanse, purify, and heal the foulest sores in an incredibly short time.

For Horses and other Animals.

McLean's celebrated Liniment is the only safe and reliable remedy for the cure of spavin, ring bone, wind galls, splints, unnatural lumps, nodes, swellings. It will never fail to cure big head, poll evil, distula, old running sore, or swoon, or properly applied. For sprains, bruises, scalds, cracked heels, chafes, saddle or collar galls, cuts, sores or wounds, it is an infallible remedy. Apply it as directed, and a cure is certain in every instance.

Then trifle no longer with the many worthless Liniments offered to you. Obtain a supply of Dr. McLean's celebrated Liniment. It will cure you.

J. H. McLEAN, Sole Proprietor,

Corner of Third and Pine Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

H. STRAUSS would respectfully inform the

citizens of Frankfort and the surrounding country that he has opened a Clothing Store in the room on St. Clair street lately occupied by Mr. G. W. Doxon.

He has just received an entirely NEW and COMPLETE STOCK OF WINTER CLOTHING, HEAVY OVERCOATS, NEGRO CLOTHING, &c. He has also a general assortment of Gentlemen's Clothing, and Furnishing Goods, Boys and Youth's Clothing

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1861.

The Governor's Message—State Convention.

It will be seen, from reading the message of Governor Magoffin, that he makes the following recommendations:

1st. A State Convention to meet "at an early day."

2d. Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to act for Kentucky in a convention of the border slave States, including Tennessee and North Carolina, and such other States as choose to send commissioners to meet at Baltimore early in February.

3d. The presentation of Crittenden's compromise, or its equivalent, as an ultimatum.

4th. The arming of the State.

5th. Appropriation to pay the expenses of the Lugo case.

6th. The rebuilding of the Lunatic Asylum at Hopkinsville.

Our limited space forbids us referring to any of the foregoing recommendations except that which relates to the calling of a State Convention. That is the most important of all of the Governor's recommendations, and deserves the maturest consideration of every citizen and especially of the members of the Legislature.

Observe that his Excellency recommends a State Convention "to be assembled at an early day," to whom shall be referred, for full and final determination, the future Federal and inter-State relations of Kentucky. These are words of terrible import. They are full of significance when examined in connection with the present condition of the country. We must take the liberty, however, of saying that the language employed by the Governor, is wanting in that directness and candor which should characterize everything which comes from those high in authority. This is the time for decision and for action. We should much prefer to have the real views of our Chief Magistrate in plain Anglo Saxon, but as we cannot be gratified in this, we must resort to deduction. Let us endeavor, then, to arrive at the full force of the language employed by the Governor.

He recommends that a convention be called "at an early day." In view of the action of other States, to which the Governor calls the attention of the Legislature, and in view of the openly avowed position of his most intimate friends hereabouts, it is evident that the message looks to a State Convention to be held before the 4th of March. To that convention is to be referred, "for full and final determination, the future Federal and inter-State relations of Kentucky." In other words—for no other construction of his language is admissible—the Governor desires a convention before the 4th of March, which shall decide without the sanction of a direct vote of the people, fully and finally, whether Kentucky shall remain in the Union.

If we are justified in this interpretation of the language (and it means that or nothing), we are reluctantly compelled to regard the message as another link in the chain of evidence which has forced upon our minds the unwelcome conviction that the Governor of Kentucky is a secessionist. His unofficial acts during the last six months (to which we will not here allude), justify and strengthen this belief. Besides, the plan of action proposed by him for Kentucky is identical with that pursued by the disunionists in the cotton States—a plan which renders deliberation impossible, and which plunges us all headlong into war and bloodshed.

The month of February is near at hand, and yet it is gravely proposed that the people of Kentucky should, upon a few weeks' notice, elect delegates to a Convention which is to meet before the 4th of March, and decide finally our relations to the Federal Union! This is precipitation with a vengeance. What proportion of the people could ever hear of this matter before the day of election? In a large number of the counties, no court days intervene, and there is little or no communication among the voters at this season of the year. One-third of the voters in this State would never hear of the election until it was over, and if they did hear of it, they would not understand the effects and consequences of calling a Convention. They will have no time to hear discussion or to reflect coolly and calmly the result of their actions.

It is no answer to all this to say the Legislatures of other southern States have pursued the policy recommended by the Governor. Those Legislatures were not fresh from the people. They were elected before the existing crisis. No issues such as those now presented arose in their election. Above all, the positions of those States was far different from that occupied by Kentucky. She has it in her power to stay the wild waves of fanaticism. By a firm and decided course on the part of her representatives the Union may be preserved. Let her keep cool. Let her stand still for the present. If she should ever decide it can be done at some future time far better than now. Let her by action say to the American people that she has not yet determined to abandon this Union. Let her Legislature propose proper amendments to the Constitution, and submit them to the people of Kentucky and to the several States. In the name of all that is dear to our country, let not her Representatives by a call of a Convention precipitate revolution. Such action would indicate to our gallant allies in the North, that we regarded all as lost, and that Kentucky was prepared now to decide finally whether she would remain in the Union. A

State Convention would be nothing more nor less than a revolutionary body. It could decide upon no other question than the continuance of Kentucky in the Union. It could originate no amendment to the Federal Constitution. It would have no constitutional power to do so.

Let all bear it in mind, therefore, that a State Convention looks alone to steps preparatory to the secession of Kentucky from the Union before the 4th of March, and placing herself under a revolutionary provisional government. Let her Representatives meet the issue boldly. The people will sustain them. Let them exhaust all constitutional and reasonable expedients to obtain a redress of Southern grievances in the Union before they turn to the last and final resort of breaking up the Union, and inaugurating civil war and anarchy in our midst. Like true and brave men, let them meet the "Knights of the Golden Circle," and all conspirators against our dearest rights, and say to them, and to all precipitators, that the people of Kentucky will not be "dragged" and hurried into revolution.

THE REPUBLICANS CONCILIATORY.—The disunion papers in the South are continually dinging it into the ears of their readers that there is no hope that the Republicans will compromise. This is not true. There is a disposition on the part of leading Republicans to surrender the most objectionable part of their doctrine for the sake of compromise. The disunion papers purposely suppress all evidence of this fact. William H. Seward, who is the acknowledged head of the Republican organization, in a recent speech in the United States Senate, clearly indicated a disposition on the part of his party to compromise the existing difficulties. We regret that our limits will not allow us to publish his speech. He says, among other things, that there is no "irrepressible conflict" between free and slave labor. He takes the ground that the Personal Liberty Bills ought to be repealed in such free States as have passed them. He says that slavery should not be interfered with where it now exists.

Let the South act with moderation. Give Mr. Lincoln a chance. If we are to secede let us wait for a real cause, and not run away from a shadow, which, at all events, precedes the supposed danger some months. Secession is the last remedy which should be resorted to. We believe in standing up to and for the full measure of our constitutional rights, but we believe that we ought to do this in the Union. Shall we, because some of our rights are infracted, surrender them all? If the house of a Kentuckian was menaced by robbers, would he run down to South Carolina for the purpose of defending it? That would be secession.

UNEXPECTED CONDESCENSION.—The Emperor of South Carolina—poor Pickens—has published an edict, admitting all vessels to the port of Charleston, excepting only those who have an board reinforcements for Fort Sumpter. He even goes so far as to say that the trade of other nations is desired by him and his subjects. Well, wonders will never cease. Who would have thought that the nabobs of S. C. would have consented to trade with the coasting vessels of New York, which, in the days of the Republic, were wont to visit Charleston and sell them flour, pork and beef?

There is nothing that will bring a man to his senses as quick as an empty stomach. Stop a filibuster's rations, and he will stop his ranting directly afterwards. Starvation will adjust difficulties which have baffled the most learned diplomacy.

"Kentucky must go North or South," is now the rallying cry of the disunionists. It is as absurd as most of their arguments. It means just this: Kentucky is bound to make a fool of herself, and she has no chance save in the direction she takes.

We can tell these howling fanatics that Kentucky is not going anywhere. Unless some of the great disunionists in this Legislature set her rivers on fire and "drag" her off to South Carolina, Kentucky will remain in her present latitude, and preserve her integrity to the Federal Constitution.

QUEST.—The Constitution of Kentucky requires that the members of the General Assembly, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, shall take an oath to "support the Constitution of the United States." While this oath remains upon those members, how can they vote to call a State Convention with a view to overturn the Federal Constitution, which they have thus sworn to support?

BACKLOG OCT.—A Poetess of Alabama has written some stuff in short meter, which she calls "Alabama's Battle Cry." We have room for only one line, which is as follows: "Sternly meet the advancing foe." Perhaps that's as good a way as any to meet the foe, but why not secede like a man, and not like a crab?

We have received a telegraphic dispatch from Harrison Thomson, Esq., the Representative from Clarke, dated at Jackson, Miss., on the 17th, in which he states that he was detained there by injury to the railroad by rebels. He will be in his seat as soon as he can reach Frankfort.

NEW MUSIC.—We are indebted to Tripp & Cragg, Louisville, for a new and soul-stirring song, set to music. The song and music are by Will S. Hays. It is entitled "The Union Forever, for Mr.," and is dedicated to the lovers of the Union.

We call attention to the advertisement, in another column, of the Franklin House, in South Frankfort. Mr. Vanarsdale is an old and experienced landlord, and is prepared to and can "keep a hotel."

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IM SENATE.

THURSDAY, JAN. 17, 1861.

This being the day appointed by the Governor in his proclamation for the convening of the Legislature of Kentucky, at 12 o'clock the Senate was called to order, by Hon. T. P. PORTER, the Speaker.

The Senate was opened with prayer, by Rev. B. T. LACY, of the Presbyterian Church, in an earnest and devout prayer for peace and unity.

The roll was called, and all the Senators answered to their names, except Messrs. Lryan, Jenkins, Johnson, and Rousseau.

Hon. JAMES SIMPSON, who had been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. JAMES MCKEE, of the 33d district, appeared, presented his certificate of election, took the oath required by the Constitution, which was administered by G. W. GWIN, Esq., and took his seat.

Mr. BRUNER offered a resolution to appoint a committee to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate was organized and ready to proceed to business—adopted, and Messrs. Bruner, Grundy, and Taylor were appointed.

A message was received from the House, by Mr. HITT, announcing the organization of the House, and the appointment of a committee on the part of the House, to wait on the Governor and inform him of the organization of the Legislature and its readiness to receive any communication from him.

On motion of Mr. GROVER, a committee on the part of the Senate was appointed to wait on the Governor and inform him of the organization of, and the readiness of the Senate to receive any communication from him.

Messrs. Grover, Khea, and Prall were appointed said committee.

Mr. PENNEBAKER offered a resolution appointing J. W. Pruett, Jr., and Chas. Campbell pages for the present session, which was unanimously adopted.

The committee appointed to wait on the Governor reported that they had performed the duty assigned them, and were requested by him to say to the Senate that he would in a short time send to the Senate a message in writing.

A message in writing was received from the Governor, by the hands of Mr. Theo. B. Monroe, Jr., Secretary of State.

The message was read by the Clerk, and may be found in another part of our paper.

Mr. ANDREWS moved that the usual number of copies of the message be printed: adopted.

Mr. FISK, offered a resolution to instruct the Committee on Federal Relations, which was as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Federal Relations be, and are hereby instructed, to inquire into the expediency of submitting what is known as the Crittenden amendments to the Constitution of the United States, to a vote of the qualified voters of Kentucky, on the 1st day of February, next, and directing the Governor to request the Governors of the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana, to cause the same to be submitted to the voters of their respective States on the same day.

Also that the Governor appoint two Commissioners to meet two Commissioners from each of the aforesaid States, in Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, on the 1st day of March next, for the purpose of preparing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, in order that such amendments may be submitted for the adoption of all the United States, as shall best be the interest of the people of Kentucky, and restore fraternal feelings, settle and protect the just rights of all the people in all the States and Territories, and forever remove the slavery question from the halls of the National Legislature, and that said committee report by bill or otherwise, at their earliest convenience.

On motion the resolution was ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. ANDREWS offered the following joint resolution, which lies over one day under the rule:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky in General Assembly, That we approve the propositions lately offered in the Senate of the Congress of the United States, by our Senator, Hon. John J. Crittenden, as a proper basis for the settlement of the existing national difficulties on the subject of slavery.

Mr. ANDREWS also offered a joint resolution, in substance, providing that this Legislature will not go into general legislation, but will confine the action of the Legislature to the special matters for which this session was called. Lies over one day.

The rules of last session were adopted for this session, on the motion of Mr. Grover.

On motion of MR. ANDREWS, the hour of meeting of the Senate was fixed at 10 o'clock, A. M., and the hour of adjournment at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. PRALL offered a joint resolution, to make the Committees on Federal Relations of the two Houses a joint committee. Lies over one day.

[We could not get copies of the following resolutions, but will publish them in full when they come up for action in the Senate.—REPORTER.]

Mr. SIMPSON offered a series of joint resolutions, requesting Congress to call a national convention. Ordered to be printed, and lie over one day.

Mr. WALTON offered a joint resolution, requesting the Crittenden resolutions to be submitted to a vote of the people of our sister States. Lies over, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. COSBY offered resolutions providing for a convention of southern States. Ordered to be printed, and lie over one day.

Mr. RIEA offered a resolution, requesting the Speaker to appoint all standing committees laid down in the rules, for the present extra session. Adopted.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, JAN. 17, 1861.

This being the day fixed upon by the proclamation of the Governor, for the meeting of the General Assembly, at 12 o'clock the House was called to order by CLINT, Esq., the Clerk of the House.

Mr. TEVIS, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the officers of the House of Representatives at the last session, be and they are hereby declared the officers of the House for the present session.

The SPEAKER (Hon. D. MERIWETHER) took the Chair, and addressed the House as follows:

GENTLEMEN: Allow me to tender to you my warmest acknowledgments of this additional mark of your kindness and confidence, and I hope you will rest assured of its high appreciation by me.

Allow me, my friends, to congratulate you all on our once more assembling at the State Capitol. More than a year past we assembled for the first time, in many instances strangers to each other, and after a long and laborious session we parted as friends, but though our assembling again once more is a subject of gratulation to us all, the occasion of our being called together is truly a melancholy one. When we separated last spring everything indicated peace and prosperity, and our political horizon shone bright and clear: now, we are surrounded by

alarms of the gravest character, prosperity has vanished, and clouds and darkness overshadow us. Then we were a united and happy people, now disunion and distress stalks through the land; then we had only our little party party strife and divisions to separate us; now we have the prospect of a dismembered republic before us.

In this great emergency—the greatest that has ever been presented for our consideration—I sincerely believe that much depends on the action of Kentucky, and that our noble old State will prove equal to it, I sincerely believe. A heavy responsibility, therefore, rests on our heads. Let us, then, meet this great crisis as men and patriots should do. It is our duty—our solemn, bounden duty—a duty that we owe to ourselves, to our constituents, and our country, not to falter or be dismayed on this solemn occasion. May God grant us a safe deliverance from all impending dangers.

The Throne of Grace was then addressed by the Elder W. T. MOORE, of the Christian Church.

Mr. CARLISLE offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Speaker be, and he is hereby requested, to invite the ministers of the Gospel, resident in Frankfort, to open the House with prayer each morning during the session.

On motion, Messrs. HITT, RODMAN, and SNEED, were appointed a committee to act with a committee of the Senate, to wait on the Governor and inform him that the Legislature was ready to receive any communication he might have to make.

A message was received from the Senate by Messrs. BICNER and TAYLOR, informing the House that the Senate had organized, and was ready to proceed to legislative business.

Mr. ALEXANDER offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the newspaper reporters of this Commonwealth be allowed seats on this floor during the sessions of this body.

On motion of Mr. TEVIS, the rules of the last House were adopted as the rules of this, and 150 copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. ARMSTRONG offered a resolution, permitting the reporters of newspapers out of this State to occupy seats upon the floor of the House, which was adopted.

Mr. DONAN asked leave to bring in a bill to establish the town of Hardyville, in Hart County: postponed until Saturday.

Mr. HITT, from the committee appointed to wait upon the Governor, reported that they had performed that duty, and were requested by him to say that he would, in a short time, send to each House a message in writing.

A message was received from the Governor, by Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State.

[The message will be found in another part of the paper.]

On motion of Mr. HITT, 150 copies of the message and accompanying documents were ordered to be printed for each member of the House.

Mr. WOLFE offered the following resolutions, which were referred to a select committee, viz:

Whereas, The States of South Carolina, Alabama, and Mississippi have declared, by ordinance passed by them in convention, that they have withdrawn the powers granted by them to the General Government, and that they are no longer members of the United States, and said States are constructing for themselves governments independent of the General Government; and whereas, the people of Kentucky are unwilling to live in and destroy that National Government which their fathers bequeathed to them, without making an earnest and persevering effort to save it from destruction, believing that the government, if administered in the spirit in which it was founded, will confer more happiness upon the people of the country than any other government which has been, or is likely to be, devised by man.

Resolved, That a committee of nine be appointed, whose duty it shall be to report whether it is expedient to invite the call of a Convention of the border slave and free States, and such other States as may be willing to unite with them, to consider the best mode of settlement of the questions which now agitate and threaten to destroy the Union of these States.

And Whereas, certain amendments to the Constitution of the United States, lately proposed by the Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, in the Senate of the United States, containing such provisions as will secure the rights of the slaveholding States, it is

Resolved, That said committee report whether it is expedient to propose to the Convention of the border slave and free States, for their adoption, and for the adoption of three-fourths of the States of the Union, those amendments, as the terms on which an adjustment of the difficulties now agitating the country may be effected.

Resolved, That said committee report whether the Commissioners from Kentucky to said Convention should be appointed by this Legislature or by election of the people.

Resolved, That said committee report whether it is expedient to request the present Congress of the United States to call a National Convention, for the purpose of adopting such amendments to the Constitution as the Convention of the border slave and free States may propose.

Resolved, That the committee report whether it is expedient for this Legislature to approve these amendments to the Federal Constitution, and submit them to the Legislatures and Governors of the several States, with a request that they be submitted to the popular votes of those States for adoption.

On motion, the resolutions were ordered to be printed.

And then the House adjourned.

MARRIED.

On the 15th instant, by the Rev. W. W. Fores, Mr. J. W. CASELIDG to Miss EVA C., daughter of S. D. Crabb, Esq., all of Henry County, Ky.

DIED.

In this city, on the 16th inst., of consumption, Mrs. ELIZA PENDELTON, wife of John N. Pendleton, Esq.

In this county, on the 16th inst., Robert, infant son of Robert M. and Mary D. Aldridge, aged 18 days.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A. CONERY,

SIGN OF THE EAGLE.

(LATE W. P. LOUIS.)

Has just received Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Fancy Goods, Clocks, and Fine Knives. Call and see them. Prices to suit the times.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired. Jan 19th.

COUGHS. The sudden changes of our climate are sources of PULMONARY, BRONCHIAL, and ASTHMATIC AFFECTIONS. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should not be had to "Brown's Bronchial Trochiscs" or Lozenges, let the Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this preparation a more serious attack may be effectually ward off. PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. See advertisement. nov 26-watwim.

FOR HIRE.

A NEGRO BOY, thirteen years old. Inquire of [Jan 17th.] H. I. TODD.

TO CONSUMPTIVES AND THOSE AFFLICTED WITH DYSPNOEA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, HEART DISEASE, FEVER AND AGUE, OR CONSTIPATION.—The undersigned, now seventy-five years old, has for years devoted his time to curing his Parishioners and the poor in New York of these dreadful complaints, which carry thousands and thousands to an untimely grave; he has seldom failed to cure all who have applied to him for relief, and believing it to be a Christian's duty to relieve those abroad, as well as at home, he will send to those who require it, a Copy of Prescriptions used, (free of charge,) with directions for preparing and using the same. Absolute for Diet, Bathing, Ventilation, and Exercise for the Sick; they will find these remedies, a sure cure for Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Fever and Ague, Constipation, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, and Female Complaints, and he hopes every one afflicted will send for a copy, as it will cost nothing, and those suffering should apply before it is too late. These Prescriptions are used by the most eminent Physicians in London, Paris, and New York. Those wishing them will please address: REV. DR. CHAMBERLAIN, dec 17. Williamsburg, New York.

MRS. WINSLOW, An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, has a soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums and reducing all inflammation; it will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column. Jan 6, 1860—15.

FRANKLIN HOUSE. THE undersigned having leased the FRANKLIN HOUSE, in South Frankfort, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he is prepared to entertain, in the best manner, all who may choose to favor him with a call, and upon reasonable terms. Jan 1st. J. V. B. VANARSDALE.

KENTUCKY LAW BOOKS. STANTON'S STATUTES, 2 vols. STANTON'S CODE PRACTICE. ALLEN'S GUIDE TO JUSTICE. METCALFE'S KENTUCKY REPORTS.

Also a complete set of Kentucky Reports, from Hord in Metcalfe, which will be sold cheap for cash. The above, with a general assortment of LAW AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, Always on hand. Complete Acts of the Legislature, session 1859-60. 228 Stationery, Pocket Cutlery, and Hats—a splendid assortment at S. C. BULL'S, Jan 1st. Book and Shoe Store.

Proclamation by the Governor. To the Sheriff of Warren County: WHEREAS, P. HINES, Esq., Representative in the General Assembly of this Commonwealth from the County of Warren, has resigned his said office of Representative from said county: Now therefore, I, BERRIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby direct that an election be held in said county at the several places of voting therein authorized by law on Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1861, for the election of a Representative of said county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of said P. Hines; and that you cause polls to be opened in said precincts accordingly, and that you proceed to conduct and make due returns of said election in the mode and manner prescribed.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have set my name, and affixed the seal of the Commonwealth. Done at Frankfort, this 10th day of January, 1861, and in the 60th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor, B. MAGOFFIN. THO. B. MONROE, JR., Secy of State. Jan 15th.

NEW RESTAURANT. CHARLES M. HAWKINS, Corner St. Clair Street and Broadway, FRANKFORT, KY. (FORMERLY ELLIS'S RESTAURANT.) HAVING purchased this establishment, I am prepared to keep a first class RESTAURANT in all its departments. My Larder will be regularly and abundantly supplied with Oysters. Game of every description in season. Fish, &c., with all the seasonable delicacies, the most epicurean taste can demand, served up in a style not to be surpassed in any eating house in this country. My BAR will contain the best and purest Wines and Liquors, &c., and my aim will be to keep this House in such style as to merit the patronage of all lovers of good eating and drinking. Jan 19th. CHAS. M. HAWKINS.

Proclamation by the Governor. To the Sheriff of Jefferson County: WHEREAS, U. C. SHERILL, Representative from the Fourth District in the city of Louisville, (Seventh and Eighth Wards), and county of Jefferson, has resigned his said office of Representative in the General Assembly of the Commonwealth from said District: Now therefore, I, BERRIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby direct that an election be held in said county at the several places of voting therein prescribed by law, on Wednesday, the 23d day of January, 1861, for the election of a Representative of said District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of said U. C. SHERILL, and that you cause polls to be opened in said precincts accordingly, and that you proceed to conduct and make due returns of said election in the mode and manner prescribed.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my name and affixed the seal of the Commonwealth. Done at Frankfort, the 14th day of January, 1861, and in the 60th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor, B. MAGOFFIN. THO. B. MONROE, JR., Secy of State. Jan 14th.

Greenwood Female Seminary, FRANKFORT, KY. MRS. MARY TRAYNE RUNYAN, Principal. The Twenty-Fifth Session of this School will commence on Monday, the 21st of January, 1861. Expenses per session: Board, including fuel and lights, \$30 00 Tuition in primary class, 15 00 " " middle and senior classes, 20 00 French, Latin, Drawing, and Painting in water colors, each, 10 00 Original, Grecian, and Antique Painting, each, 5 00 Music on Piano, 25 00 Use of instrument for practice, 5 00 Washing, 5 00 Stationery, 25 00 Instructions in Plain and Ornamental Needlework, without charge. No deduction for voluntary absence.

For further information address the Principal. Jan 14th.

Telegraph Office Removed. The Telegraph Office in this city has been removed to the Freight Office of the Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington Railroad depot. All persons having business with the office will please notice this change. T. C. KYTE, Agent. Jan 17th.

LOST. A LARGE GOLD BRACELET, with the owner's name engraved on it. The finder will be liberally rewarded upon leaving it at this office. dec 1.

MEDICAL AND CHEMICAL REFORM. ADVICE FREE.

New York Benevolent Infirmary, ESTABLISHED 1856, and devoted to the cure of Medical Reform; to the diffusion of Medical Knowledge for the prevention of disease, and to the relief of those suffering and afflicted with Chronic and Virulent Disorders. To this end this Infirmary is endowed, to enable the sick and suffering throughout the length and breadth of our land to avoid the Poisonous Drugs, Extortion, and Ignorance of Professed Physicians, through which thousands and tens of thousands annually perish. The following are some of the diseases we cure, not only at the Infirmary but in all parts of our country.

Consumption and Pulmonary Complaints, Fevers, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Erysipelas, Eczema, Cancer, and other Tumors, Jaundice and Liver Complaint, Seminal Weakness, and all Diseases of the Urinary and Sexual Organs, from whatever cause or of whatever nature. Our object will be to give joy to the afflicted by effecting in all cases a speedy cure.

Our rule is to charge nothing for advice and written prescriptions; but will furnish when requested the best medicines at the lowest rates. These remedies are prepared in our own Laboratory, under the care of able Chemists, and are the most reliable known to science, including all the recent discoveries.

To all addressing us by letter, containing full account of symptoms and appearance of disease, age, occupation, &c., we will write a candid reply, with advice and directions for cure. Any assent as when sending for advice will be devoted to furnishing medicine for the poor. In all cases medicine can be sent by mail or express if desired. Send for one or more of our works and judge for yourselves.

Also published at the Infirmary, to aid these objects, "THE FAMILY PHYSICIAN. Containing simple remedies easily obtained for the cure of Diseases in all its forms, with full explanations of the causes, symptoms, diet, bathing, and exercise. Price 30 cents.

"THE LADIES' MEDICAL FRIEND, and the Physiology of Marriage. A work on the cause, symptoms, and treatment of all complaints peculiar to the sex, on marriage, its duties, abortion and its results, on Children, their life, and on the prevention of conception, with invaluable instructions to them on subjects of a private nature. Price 25 cents.

"The Gentleman's Medical Companion and Private Adviser. A book for the old and young, embracing the Pathology, Prevention, and Cure of all Diseases of the Urinary and Sexual Organs, and a warning voice of advice and counsel, such as to be found in no other work. Price 35 cents.

THE GUIDE AND GUARD. READ IT! READ IT! READ IT! ONLY 25 CENTS.

THE DRUGGIST'S MANUAL. It contains about 1000 Prescriptions, Receipts, and formulas for Pomades, Washes, Oils, Powders, Plasters, Pills. Price only 25 cents.

THE CONSUMPTIVE'S BOOK. For those who wish to get well from that awful disease, a full description of all the remedies used for it, with a careful statement of the results, and other useful information. Price 10 cents.

The information in this is not to be found in any works published, nor obtainable from any other source. These books are published on fine white paper, and beautifully bound.

Any of the above works will be mailed free, on receipt of price, in stamps or postage stamps, in a bound volume for only ONE DOLLAR!

No family should be without them. They are illustrated with beautiful engravings, and contain the condensed experience of years.

AGENTS WANTED for the above works, who can make \$150 a month. Send for a circular for agents.

To the young of both sexes suffering from Secret Habits; prostration of mind; loss of power; nervous debility; loss of sight; weakness; loss of appetite; eruptions on the face, &c., &c., and before it is too late, send for this work, you will suffer incurable damage to both body and mind.

To Females who want safe, pleasant, and sure remedies for Irregularities, Obstructions, Whites, &c., send to

